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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED
P O BOX 655474, M/S 3999
DALLAS, TX 75265

EXAMINER	
HO, CHUONG T	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

DATE MAILED: 08/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/827,816	KARLSSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	CHUONG T. HO	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 June 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *06 April 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

1. The amendment filed 06/01/06 have been entered and made of record.

2. Applicant's arguments filed 06/01/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the page 6, lines 24-25, the Applicant alleged that nowhere in the cited section Smith et al. teach physical phone line identifier as recited in claim 1".

Smith et al. teach or disclose physical phone line identifier (see col. 1, line 39-40, voice telephone) (col. 1, line 60, line 67, bearer channel identification) (col. 2, lines 61-62, routing information such as the virtual circuit identifier (VCI));

In the page 7, lines 23-24, the applicant alleged that "the channel buffer is not configured to fetch anything, in fact, it is the signal processor 19, which is configured to buffer intermediate packets in the channel buffer 25".

The applicant's argument is not persuasive.

Smith et al. discloses the channel buffer (figure 1, channel buffer 25) is configured to fetch a voice packet from DSP sub-system (figure 1 signal processor 19) (see col. 9, lines 2-4, the signal processor 19 can itself buffer theses intermediate packets in a channel buffer 25). Clearly, Smith et al. disclose to teach a first direct memory access unit configured to fetch a voice packet from said DSP sub-system.

In the page 8, lines 27-28, the applicant alleged that does not show any voice buffer associated with each digital signal processor.

In the col. 9, lines 2-3, Smith et al. disclose or teach voice buffer (figure 1, channel buffer 25) associated with each digital signal processor (figure 1, signal processor 19).

Clearly, Smith et al. disclose or teach voice buffer associated with each digital signal processor.

3. Claims 1-20 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2, 6, 8-9, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al. (U.S.Patent No. 6,747,977 B1) in view of Caves et al. (U.S. 6,788,691 B1).

Regarding to claim 1, see figure 1, Smith et al. discloses ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL-2) is distinct from other ATM adaptation layers since it de-couples voice packets from ATM cell boundaries, and also since mini-packets from several calls can be multiplexeded into a single ATM connection. This multiplexed is asynchronous to the cell boundary and further effectively introduces a new switching layer above the ATM layer (see col. 3, lines 42-47); comprising:

- A first memory access unit (figure 1, channel buffer 25) configured to fetch a voice packet from DSP sub-system (figure 1, signal processor 19) (col. 9, lines 2-3, the signal processor can itself buffer these intermediate packets in a channel buffer 25), wherein said voice packet includes a physical phone line identifier (see col. 1, line 39-40, voice telephone) (col. 1, line 60, line 67, bearer channel

identification) (col. 2, lines 61-62, routing information such as the virtual circuit identifier (VCI)) ;

- A second direct memory access unit (figure 1, buffer 17) coupled to the host processor (figure 1, codec 14, the codec 14 could therefore be a multi-rate codec having microprocessor controlled rate selectivity) (see col. 8, lines 21-23, the buffer 17 is further coupled to a processor 21 that is arranged to interrogate information incident to the buffer...the processor 21 is arranged to identify the number of intermediate packets that are associated with a particular channel).

However, Smith et al. is silent to disclosing a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier.

Caves et al, discloses a second direct memory access (figure 6, AAL2 channel status record procedures 620, figure 7, a table used to store information concerning whether an individual AAL2 connection within on ATM virtual channel) configured to fetch a signal and management packet from said host processor (figure 6, system management 630) (see col. 12, lines 42-44, the set of primitives that are exchanged between AAL2 Channel Status Record procedure 620, and system Management entity 630 are listed in Table 3 herein), wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier (see col. 9, lines 48-55, col. 15, lines 23-25).

Both Smith and Caves discloses ATM adaptation layer type 2. Caves recognizes a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier. Thus, it would have been

obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Smith with the teaching of Caves to provide a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier in order to interleave the voice, and signaling and management into the AAL2 data stream.

6. In the claim 8, see figure 1, Smith et al. discloses ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL-2) is distinct from other ATM adaptation layers since it de-couples voice packets from ATM cell boundaries, and also since mini-packets from several calls can be multiplexeded into a single ATM connection. This multiplexed is asynchronous to the cell boundary and further effectively introduces a new switching layer above the ATM layer (see col. 3, lines 42-47); comprising:

- A digital signal processor (figure 1, signal processor 19) system having an input for receiving a voice communication and operably configured to packetize said voice communication and append a corresponding physical phone line identifier (figure 1, signal processor 19) (col. 9, lines 2-3, the signal processor can itself buffer these intermediate packets in a channel buffer 25) (see col. 1, line 39-40, voice telephone) (col. 1, line 60, line 67, bearer channel identification) (col. 2, lines 61-62, routing information such as the virtual circuit identifier (VCI)) ;
- An ATM processor (packet interface 20) comprising:
- A first memory access unit (figure 1, channel buffer 25), see figure 1, configured to fetch a voice packet from DSP sub-system (figure 1, signal processor 19) (col. 9, lines 2-3, the signal processor can itself buffer these intermediate packets in a

channel buffer 25)(see col. 1, line 39-40, voice telephone) (col. 1, line 60, line 67, bearer channel identification) (col. 2, lines 61-62, routing information such as the virtual circuit identifier (VCI)) ;

- A second direct memory access unit (figure 1, buffer 17) coupled to the host process (figure 1, codec 14
- A second direct memory access unit (channel buffer 25) coupled to said host processor (signal processor 19, figure 1) (figure 1, codec 14, the codec 14 could therefore be a multi-rate codec having microprocessor controlled rate selectivity) (see col. 8, lines 21-23, the buffer 17 is further coupled to a processor 21 that is arranged to interrogate information incident to the buffer...the processor 21 is arranged to identify the number of intermediate packets that are associated with a particular channel).

However, Smith et al. is silent to disclosing a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier.

Caves et al. disclose a host processor (see figure 4, system management 303, figure 6, system management 630) configured to enable ATM adaptation layer (figure 6, AAL2) signaling and management and transmit a corresponding signaling and management packets including a transmit channel identifier (see col. 8, lines 50-51, channel identifier, col. 9, lines 48-55), a second direct memory access (figure 6, AAL2 channel status record procedures 620, figure 7, a table used to store information concerning whether an individual AAL2 connection within on ATM virtual channel)

configured to fetch a signal and management packet from said host processor (figure 6, system management 630) (see col. 12, lines 42-44, the set of primitives that are exchanged between AAL2 Channel Status Record procedure 620, and system Management entity 630 are listed in Table 3 herein), wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier (see col. 9, lines 48-55, col. 15, lines 23-25).

Both Smith and Caves discloses ATM adaptation layer type 2. Caves recognizes a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Smith with the teaching of Caves to provide a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier in order to interleave the voice, and signaling and management into the AAL2 data stream.

7. In the claims 9, 2, Smith et al. discloses the limitations of claim 1 above.

However, Smith et al. is silent to discloses ATM system is an AAL2 module.

Caves et al. discloses ATM transmitter is implemented in an AAL2 module (600) (see figure 6).

Both Smith and Caves discloses ATM adaptation layer type 2. Caves recognizes ATM transmitter is implemented in an AAL2 module. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Smith with the

teaching of Caves to provide ATM transmitter is implemented in an AAL2 module in order to interleave the voice, and signaling and management into the AAL2 data stream.

8. In the claim 16, see figure 1, Smith et al. discloses ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL-2) is distinct from other ATM adaptation layers since it de-couples voice packets from ATM cell boundaries, and also since mini-packets from several calls can be multiplexeded into a single ATM connection. This multiplexed is asynchronous to the cell boundary and further effectively introduces a new switching layer above the ATM layer (see col. 3, lines 42-47); comprising:

- Fetching a voice packet from said DSP sub-system (figure 1, signal processor 19), said voice packet including a physical phone line identifier corresponding to an originating voice channel supported by DSP sub-system (see col. 1, line 39-40, col. 1, line 60-67, col. 2, lines 61-62)
- A host processor (figure 1, codec 14) .

However, Smith et al. is silent to disclosing fetching a signaling and management packet from said host processor, said a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier.

Caves et al. disclose fetching a signaling and management packet from said host processor (see figure 6, system management 630) (see col. 12, lines 42-44) a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier (see col. 9, lines 48-55, col. 15, lines 23-25).

Both Smith and Caves discloses ATM adaptation layer type 2. Caves recognizes a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Smith with the teaching of Caves to provide a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier in order to interleave the voice, and signaling and management into the AAL2 data stream.

9. In the claim 6, Smith discloses first direct memory access unit (buffer 17) further operably configured to fetch voice packet from a voice buffer associated with each digital signal processor in DSP sub-system (CODEC 14) (see figure 1, (see col. 5, lines 56-62, the processor further comprising: means to packetise information from the narrowband domain into a slot selectively allocated to a call fro transmission to a slot selectively allocated to a call for transmission to an address unit, the packetized information containing a truncated header of reduced length arising from the slot allocated to the call inherently identifying the packet length thereof and the channel).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 3-5, 7, 10-15, 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined system (Smith – Caves) in view of Rostoker et al. (U.S.Patent No. 5,640,399).

In the claims 3, 10,17, the combined system (Smith – Caves) discloses the limitations of claim 1 above.

However, the combined system (Smith – Caves) is silent to disclosing a router identifier table having a memory for storing channel pointers, wherein physical line identifier indexes to a particular channel pointer which identifies a transmit channel in a channel state table; and wherein channel state table having a memory for storing channel information for a plurality of transmit channels, channel information including a pointer to a transmit buffer, wherein voice and signaling and management packets identified to a particular transmit buffer are forward to particular transmit buffer for further processing and transmission to a destination port.

Rostoker et al. discloses a router identifier table having a memory for storing channel pointers, wherein physical line identifier indexes to a particular channel pointer which identifies a transmit channel in a channel state table; and wherein channel state table having a memory for storing channel information for a plurality of transmit channels, channel information including a pointer to a transmit buffer, wherein voice and signaling and management packets identified to a particular transmit buffer are forward to particular transmit buffer for further processing and transmission to a destination port (see figures 7, 6, 5B, col. 21, lines 50-55).

Both Smith, Caves, and Rostoker discloses AAL type to process. Rostoker recognizes a router identifier table having a memory for storing channel pointers, wherein physical line identifier indexes to a particular channel pointer which identifies a transmit channel in a channel state table. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combined system (Smith – Caves) with the teaching of Rostoker to provide a router identifier table having a memory for storing channel pointers, wherein physical line identifier indexes to a particular channel pointer which identifies a transmit channel in a channel state table in order to multiplexing a plurality of physical phone line onto one ATM channel.

12. In the claims 4, 11, 12, the combined system (Smith – Caves) discloses the limitations of claim 3 above.

However, the combined system (Smith – Caves) is silent to disclosing a plurality of entries in router identifier table identifies a particular transmit channel for multiplexing a plurality of physical phone line (voice processing trunk) onto one ATM channel.

Rostoker discloses a plurality of entries in router identifier table identifies a particular transmit channel for multiplexing a plurality of physical phone line (voice processing trunk) onto one ATM channel (see figures 7, 6, 5B, col. 21, lines 50-55).

Both Smith, Caves, and Takechi discloses AAL type to process. Rostoker recognizes a plurality of entries in router identifier table identifies a particular transmit channel for multiplexing a plurality of physical phone line (voice processing trunk) onto one ATM channel. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combined system (Smith – Caves) with the

teaching of Rostoker to provide a plurality of entries in router identifier table identifies a particular transmit channel for multiplexing a plurality of physical phone line (voice processing trunk) onto one ATM channel in order to multiplexing a plurality of physical phone line onto one ATM channel.

13. In the claims 5, 13, 18, 19, the combined system (Smith – Caves) discloses the limitations of claim 3 above.

However, the combined system (Smith – Caves) is silent to disclosing forwarding voice and signaling and management packet payload to particular transmit buffer.

Rostoker discloses forwarding voice and signaling and management packet payload to particular transmit buffer (see figures 7, 6, 5B, col. 21, lines 50-55).

Both Smith, Caves, and Rostoker discloses AAL type to process. Takechi recognizes forwarding voice and signaling and management packet payload to particular transmit buffer. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combined system (Smith – Caves) with the teaching of Rostoker to provide forwarding voice and signaling and management packet payload to particular transmit buffer in order to multiplexing a plurality of physical phone line onto one ATM channel.

14. In the claims 7, 14, 15, 20, the combined system (Smith – Caves) discloses the limitations of claim 3 above.

However, the combined system (Smith – Caves) is silent to disclosing the apparatus of Claim 3 implemented in hardware.

Rostoker discloses the apparatus of Claim 3 implemented in hardware (see figures 7, 6, 5B, col. 21, lines 50-55).

Both Smith, Caves, and Rostoker discloses AAL type to process. Takechi recognizes the apparatus of Claim 3 implemented in hardware. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combined system (Smith – Caves) with the teaching of Rostoker to provide the apparatus of Claim 3 implemented in hardware in order to multiplexing a plurality of physical phone line onto one ATM channel.

Double Patenting

15. Claims 1, 16, 8 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,961,340 B2 in view of Caves et al. (U.S. 6,788,691 B1).

16. In the claim 1, Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) discloses an apparatus for transmitting packetized data received from a digital signal processor (DSP) sub-system and host processor in an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) system (see claim 1, col. 17, lines 12-16); a first direct memory access unit configured to fetch a voice packet from DSP sub-system, wherein voice packet includes a physical phone identifier (a channel identification, CID); and a second direct memory access unit configured to fetch a packet from host processor (see col. 17, lines 22-27).

However, Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) is silent to disclosing signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier.

Caves et al. , see figures 6, 4, discloses a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier (see col. 9, lines 48-55, col. 15, lines 23-25).

Both Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) and Caves discloses ATM adaptation layer type 2. Caves recognizes a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) with the teaching of Caves to provide a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier in order to interleave the voice, and signaling and management into the AAL2 data stream.

17. In the claim 16, Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) discloses a method for transmitting packetized data received from a digital signal processor (DSP) sub-system and a host processor in an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) system (see claim 1, col. 17, lines 12-16);fetching a voice packet from said DSP sub-system, said voice packet including a physical phone line identifier (a channel identification) corresponding to an originating voice channel supported by DSP sub-system; forwarding voice packet to a transmit buffer associated with a identified transmit channel; fetching a packet from host processor; (see col. 17, lines 22-27).

However, Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) is silent to disclosing signaling and management packet from host processor, forwarding signaling and management packet to a transmit buffer associated with an identified transmit channel.

Caves et al. , see figures 6, 4, discloses a signaling and management packet from host processor, forwarding signaling and management packet to a transmit buffer associated with an identified transmit channel (see col. 9, lines 48-55, col. 15, lines 23-25).

Both Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) and Caves discloses ATM adaptation layer type 2. Caves recognizes a signaling and management packet from host processor, forwarding signaling and management packet to a transmit buffer associated with an identified transmit channel. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) with the teaching of Caves to provide a signaling and management packet from host processor, forwarding signaling and management packet to a transmit buffer associated with an identified transmit channel in order to interleave the voice, and signaling and management into the AAL2 data stream.

18. In the claim 8, Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) discloses a digital signal processor (DSP) system having an input for receiving a voice communication and operably configured to packetized said voice communication and append a corresponding physical line identifier (a channel identification, CID); a host processor operably configured to enable ATM adaptation layer and transmit a packet including a transmit channel identifier and; and fetching a voice packet from said DSP sub-system, said voice packet including a physical phone line identifier (a channel identification) corresponding to an originating voice channel supported by DSP sub-system;

forwarding voice packet to a transmit buffer associated with a identified transmit channel; fetching a packet from host processor; (see col. 17, lines 22-27).

However, Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) is silent to disclosing signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier.

Caves et al. , see figures 6, 4, discloses a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier (see col. 9, lines 48-55, col. 15, lines 23-25).

Both Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) and Caves discloses ATM adaptation layer type 2. Caves recognizes a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Claim 1 (6,961,340 B2) with the teaching of Caves to provide a signaling and management packet from host processor, wherein signaling and management packet includes a transmit channel identifier in order to interleave the voice, and signaling and management into the AAL2 data stream.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHUONG T. HO whose telephone number is (571) 272-3133. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

08/02/06

HUY D. VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600